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climates of the world. While the discussion is clear to one who has had some training in physical geography it is doubtful whether the secondary school student will get a working knowledge of climate from the author's presentation. He is more likely to obtain a vocabulary than an understanding, and an understanding is especially necessary since consistent reference is made to climatic factors in the discussions. The same comment applies to the discussion of physiographic features but this element is not so vital since less reference is made thereto in the regional descriptions. Perhaps the reviewer is prejudiced but it would seem that some details of products and places could be omitted and more adequate treatment of geographic factors substituted since those factors are basal to most of the regional descriptions. A misconception may be noted in the discussion of the Fall Line, page 116, which is described as a place "where the ocean formerly beat against the land," the inference being apparently that the Fall Line is a wave cut cliff instead of being due to the fact that the rivers, passing from the hard rocks of the Appalachian belt to the softer rocks of the Coastal Plain, more rapidly wear away the softer rocks, forming falls and cataracts. The book, in some respects is an advance on other text books on this subject.

F. V. EMERSON.

**Industrial and Commercial Geography.** By Charles Morris. iv and 323 pp., maps and illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1910. \$1.10.

Of the thirty-one chapters in Morris's *Commercial Geography*, one each is given to general principles, the adaption of the earth to man's residence, industrial development, historical review, transportation, origin of industrial centers and one chapter to the climate and physiographic regions of the United States. Ten deal with the commercial products of the United States, thirteen with foreign countries and a final chapter, with the migrations of mankind.

It will be seen that the bulk of the book is descriptive and a large proportion is properly given to the United States. The style is direct and readable and the matter is elementary, evidently intended for students of about the ninth grade.

It will scarcely be disputed that commercial geography should deal for the most part with the important facts of commercial and industrial activity and that these facts should be explained as far as possible in terms of the underlying factors of economics and of physical geography.

In respect to the latter factor, the book, in the reviewer's judgment is open to considerable criticism, first, as to the sufficiency of treatment and, second, as to its accuracy.

Only a few paragraphs are given to climate and the principles are not considered. Rainfall, temperature and winds are presented as uncorrelated items. The surface features are somewhat more adequately treated but without a map showing the physiographic divisions. It is difficult to see how a reader could gain a clear idea of the geographic relations that are so vitally important to commerce and industry. New England's water power is mentioned but the relation to glaciation is not brought out. Indeed in a casual reading, no mention of glaciation or its far-reaching influences is found. The Fall Line is not mentioned specifically although the group of cities where the "rivers descend" is spoken of.

Besides the mode of treatment, one feels that the author has not an adequate knowledge of the geographic factors; and inaccuracies of statement or inference are not infrequent. The mild climate of the Northern Pacific coast of the

United States as compared with the same latitudes in the Atlantic coast is said to be due to the fact that "the Pacific yields warmer winds than the Atlantic" (page 55). The influence of the westerly drift is evidently not suspected. The idea that mountains are necessarily metalliferous is inferred (page 23).

As a geographic reader the book has some value. The illustrations are interesting although they do not especially illustrate the text and but seldom is reference made to them. The chapter on cities from a geographic point of view is well written.

F. V. EMERSON.

**Elementary Physiography.** By Rollin D. Salisbury. xi and 351 pp., maps and diagrams, profiles and other illustrations. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1910.

This is an abbreviated edition of the author's Briefer Course and is intended for schools in which only half a year is given to the subject. The terse, vigorous style and logical arrangement which characterize Prof. Salisbury's text-books are retained in the shorter volume.

The author has shortened the course not in general by omitting topics but by abbreviating and simplifying them. This leaves a large number of topics to be assimilated by the high school student in about four months. It is probable that better results would be obtained by amplifying a smaller number of the more important topics.

A valuable feature that has been retained almost in its entirety in the shorter volume is the discussions of the life relations to the various inorganic factors and these discussions are especially valuable in that the instances are specific instead of general. Prof. Salisbury in his latest text-book does not follow some geographers who would lay more emphasis upon life responses and less upon physiographic processes and results. The life element, although excellently treated forms an incidental rather than a vital part of his discussions. The illustrations are well chosen and are so used as to form an integral part of the text.

F. V. EMERSON.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

**Descriptive Meteorology.** By Willis L. Moore, LL.D., Sc.D., Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. pp. xviii—344. Charts 45. Figs. 81. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1910.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the publication of Professor W. M. Davis's admirable "Elementary Meteorology," and fifteen have gone by since Dr. Frank Waldo gave us his smaller book, with the same title. Both of these books have done excellent service. There has, naturally enough, been a growing demand for a newer text-book of meteorology, in English, presenting the recent developments of a science which has advanced with such remarkable rapidity during the last ten or a dozen years. The time was most opportune for the publication of Professor Moore's "Descriptive Meteorology," which we feel sure will meet a very general need on the part of a large number of teachers and students all over the United States. The author's object was "to provide, so far as possible, the young men entering the service of the United States Weather Bureau with a comprehensive introduction to modern meteorology," but, as the author rightly says, "to meet their needs in this particular is to provide equally well for all others who are beginning seriously this important science."

We welcome the new book. It will do good work in advancing the study of the science of the atmosphere. Professor Moore has covered the usual ground,